

A ROUND-ROBIN.

Troops Must Be Sent Home Or an Appalling Disaster is Liable.

To Keep the Army at Santiago Will Involve the Destruction of Thousands by Yellow Fever and Other Diseases—To Be Returned.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 3.—(Delayed in Transmission).—Summoned by Maj. Gen. Shafter, a meeting was held this morning at headquarters, and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the 5th army corps Gen. Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him at the recommendation of Surgeon General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where it is healthier. As a result of the conference Gen. Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks. As an explanation of the situation the following letter from Col. Theo. Roosevelt, commanding the 1st volunteer cavalry, to Gen. Shafter, was handed by the latter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press for publication:

Sir:—In a meeting of the general and medical officers, called by you at the palace this morning, we are all as you know, unanimous in view of what should be done with the army. To keep us here in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in this division except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have I believe, contracted it. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic like the present, strikes us, as it is bound to, if we stay here, at the height of the sickness season, August and the beginning of September. Quarantine against malarial fever is much like quarantining against the toothache. All of us are certain, as soon as the authorities at Washington fully appreciate the conditions of the army, to be sent home. If we are kept here it will in all human possibility mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent. are fit for active work. Six weeks on the North Maine coast, for instance, or elsewhere, where the yellow fever germ can not possibly propagate, would make us all as fit as fighting cocks, and we are eager, to take a leading part in the great campaign against Havana in the fall, even if we are not allowed to try Porto Rico. We can be moved north, if moved at once, with absolute safety to the country, although, of course, it would have been infinitely better if we had been moved north or to Porto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here we would face yellow fever with as much indifference as we face bullets, but there is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here and there has not been since the town surrendered. It is impossible to move into the interior. Every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakened condition, and, anyhow, the interior is rather worse than the coast, as I have found by actual reconnaissance. Our present camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the island can be. I write only because I can not see our men who have fought so bravely and who have endured extreme hardships and dangers so uncomplainingly, go to destruction without striving so far as lies in me to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undeserved. Yours respectfully,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Colonel Commanding 1st Brigade.

After Col. Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American general officers united in a round-robin addressed to Gen. Shafter. It reads: "We, the undersigned officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern seacoast of the United States; that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed and that it is in a condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever which is sure to come in the near future. We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior and that there are no facilities for such a move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities on the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever. This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives. Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army, who understand the situation absolutely.

J. FORD KENT, Major general volunteers, commanding 1st division, 5th corps.

J. C. BATES, Major general volunteers, commanding provisional division.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major general, commanding 2d brigade, 2d division.

LEONARD WOOD, Brigadier general volunteers, commanding the city of Santiago.

THOMAS ROOSEVELT, Colonel, commanding 3d cavalry brigade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—After a conference with Secretaries Day and Long Thursday the president had a conference with Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, at which action was taken for the prompt transportation of Gen. Shafter's army from Cuba to Montauk Point, L. I., the conference occupied a couple of hours and there was an informal general presentation of the needs of prompt action and of the means at hand to effect it. It was finally concluded that there were sufficient vessels off the coast there now for the purpose. When the meeting ended it was officially stated that the number of vessels now there was adequate for the removal of the army. The dispatch of the troops home accordingly will begin at once.

ROOSEVELT IS CALLED DOWN

Interesting Correspondence Between the Colonel of the Rough Riders and the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following correspondence has passed between Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Alger:

SANTIAGO, July 23, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing with the knowledge and approval of Gen. Wheeler.

We earnestly hope that you will send us—most of the regulars, and at any rate the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are

as good as any regulars, and three times as good as any state troops, to Porto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in this division; if those who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Porto Rico, in this cavalry division, close to 4,000 men, who would be worth easily any 10,000 national guards armed with black powder Springfield or other archaic weapons.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The following reply was cabled to Col. Roosevelt Thursday:

Your letter of the 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army and the rough riders have done well, but I suggest that unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your victory, you make no invidious comparisons. The rough riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Cleaning Santiago's Streets. SANTIAGO, Aug. 5.—Gen. Wood, military governor, has appointed Maj. George M. Barbour as health and state commissioner. The city will be divided into 16 districts, under the supervision of non-commissioned officers responsible for the street cleaning in their respective localities. Four thousand men will be immediately put to work cleaning the thoroughfares.

Reducing Expenses in Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary Long is now devoting a good part of his attention to reducing the expenses of the navy department which were so vastly increased by the war. In this he is carrying out the wishes of the president, and it is expected that a similar policy will be adopted by all of the other executive departments affected.

Fire at Steubenville, O.

STUEBENVILLE, O., Aug. 5.—The three-story brick building, formerly DeWitt's woolen mills, owned by Mrs. Turnbull, was set on fire and completely destroyed. Loss \$1,000. Jack Liggett's loss on hay, straw and harness is \$1,500. No insurance. The firemen worked until Thursday morning.

Urgent Call for Nurses.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 5.—The local war emergency board of Cleveland has been ordered to send nurses to Ft. Myers, near Washington, at once. The orders were for the nurses not to wait for transportation, as is the custom, but to pay their own fare.

Horse Causes a Wreck.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., Aug. 4.—A west-bound Lake Erie and Western freight was wrecked early Thursday morning near this city by running into a horse. Two unknown men stealing a ride were seriously injured.

The United States Hospital Ship Relief sailed from New York Wednesday bound, it is said, either for Porto Rico or Cuba.

REMOVING DIRT.

Santiago Streets and Alleys Being Put in Better Sanitary Condition.

The City Filling Up With Enterprising Americans Ready for Business—A Daily Paper Prints McKinley's Proclamation to Cubans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27.—The dirty condition of this city, the heaps of foul refuse that encumber the streets, the malodorous alleys any byways, the lack of sanitary arrangements and drainage of any description are all matters that will require remedying if this is to become an American city. It should be remembered that the weeks of blockade, the fear of bombardment, the scarcity of food and the general demoralization existing in a besieged town have done much to add to the conditions of filth and poor sanitation that normally prevail. For generations the people have lived regardless of the first rules of hygiene, the lower classes are ignorant of all precautionary measures, and it is not surprising when our American officers issue an order through the civil governor of Santiago stating that all houses must be at once thoroughly cleaned, inside and out, the order is disregarded.

Orders are constantly issued to the people to report at once the death of any one in their household, and threats of fine and enforced labor as a punishment carry little weight. Extreme measures will have to be taken to bring about a proper condition of affairs in this respect, and it will take many months of example and stringent enforcement of regulations to bring the people to an observance of what is clearly best for their health.

Since July 16 until July 23 the city was without a daily paper. On July 23 the Espectador made its first appearance and printed the full Spanish text of President McKinley's proclamation to the people of Cuba. The Espectador is running a series of articles on New York city, this subject being supposedly of prime interest to its readers at this time. A three-column article on the inscriptions of the Egyptian obelisk in Central park appears in the last issue, and the publisher promises the declaration of the independence of the United States in the near future.

The Espectador enjoys the distinction of being the only Spanish paper published in this island free of Spanish censorship.

A newspaper printed in Spanish and English is promised soon, and Company F, of the 33d Michigan volunteer infantry, has brought out a paper called Company F Enterprise, which is the first American paper published in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

Already the enterprising American is present. There is around town a ragged man with a smattering of Spanish who has turned several dollars by buying up swords and machetes from Spaniards and the city pawnshops to sell them again to American relic hunters. There is the man with the capital to invest who awaits but a sure and remunerative opportunity, and there is the man who buys up bargains in American horse flesh from sick or wounded officers going home, hoping to sell the animals at a profit. The first steamer from the United States has brought many men to look over this new field for business opportunities, and there will be American sharpness and enterprise pitted against the Cuban and Spaniard.

The arrival of so many strangers in Santiago during the last two weeks has taxed the town's accommodations, which were never ample, to the utmost. The lack of anything like proper hotels and restaurants will continue to be a detriment to the city until some one with a knowledge of what Americans want steps in and opens a hotel.

There is much talk of the exorbitant prices charged by storekeepers for clothing, food and drink. Prices are three and four times as high as they should be. Shopkeepers are charging at the rate of two American dollars for what sold formerly for one silver Spanish dollar. It has been found necessary to ordain that bread shall not be sold for more than 20 cents silver a pound and the announcement that there will be established soon an American bakery, to sell bread at prices prevailing in New York, is received with delight.

Cervera and Son Return to Annapolis. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 8.—Adm. Cervera and son returned to Annapolis Saturday morning on the 10 o'clock train from Baltimore, having arrived there on the Norfolk steamer. They were accompanied by a Roman Catholic priest. The admiral and son were granted only 48 hours' leave.

Porto Ricans Instructed Not to Resist to the Utmost.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: The government has given orders that the minister of war shall not force resistance in Porto Rico to the utmost. This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deprecates any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Porto Rico will inevitably fall into the hands of the Americans. Capt. Gen. Macias has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by Gen. Toral or better.

SHAFTER'S DAILY REPORT.

The General Informs the War Department of the Health of His Command at Santiago on August 6.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter's daily report to the war department of the health of his command at Santiago, as bulletined by Adj. Gen. Corbin Sunday night, follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 7.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 6, total number sick, 3,681; total number fever cases, 2,638; total number new cases fever, 431; total number fever cases returned to duty, 477; deaths August 5, Private M. W. Desmond, Company L, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Dallas Tannay, Company K, 34th Michigan, malarial fever. August 6, Private George P. McLaughlin, Company B, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private J. A. Lewis, Company B, 25th infantry, chronic diarrhoea; Private A. J. Grills, Company H, 34th Michigan, typhoid fever; Maj. M. J. O'Connor, 9th Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Corp. Albert E. Koch, Company A, 2d infantry, pernicious remittent fever; Private Burton Salisbury, Company B, 21st infantry, chronic diarrhoea; Private Anthony Massa, Company A, 7th infantry, thermic fever.

SHAFTER, Major General.



MISS JESSIE SCHLEY, (American Girl Now in Madrid on a Mission of Peace.)

SPAIN'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

Only a Few Unessential Changes in the American Demands Are Asked for by the Haughty Dons.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Sunday says:

"The answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain can not discuss the American proposals but only accepts them, because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them.

"A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the Cuban debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Porto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in these places. The commissioners will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by the same body.

"Treaty will be signed subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council Sunday night will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details."



COMMANDER C. C. TODD, (Called by His Admirals the "Dewey of Manzanillo.")

Army Movements in Porto Rico.

PONCE, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, D. W. L., Aug. 8.—Gen. Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce to Juana Diaz. Gen. Schwan, with the 11th regular infantry and two batteries moved Sunday through Yauco toward Mayaguez. Gen. Brooke is moving north from Guayama with 10,000 men.

Schoolboy Cuts His Teacher.

McKEE, Ky., Aug. 8.—Robert Holcomb, a young school teacher of this county, was dangerously cut with a knife by Arch Gobbard, one of his pupils. He undertook to correct young Gobbard for violating the rules of the school, and the boy, who is only 13 years old, stabbed him twice in the abdomen and cut an ugly wound in his breast. There is not much chance for his recovery. Gobbard is in jail. Holcomb is of a good family, while Gobbard has a bad reputation.

The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 100, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

Fishing for the Cash.

Landlady.—If you give me a check, Mr. Lagger, it will require a stamp and all that bother. Can't you arrange another method? Mr. Lagger (inspired).—Let me see. Oh, yes; I'll give you a four months' note.—N. Y. Journal.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

When people find fault with everything they hear, they ought not to complain if they do not hear everything.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Cut the amount of money you expect to get square in two.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Air-castles are for very light housekeeping.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla
America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

Remember the name when you buy again

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher* Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

A Trio of Fervent Letters to the Sympathetic Friend of Her Sex.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Each Letter Tells in a Different Way of Agonies Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me.

MRS. GEORGIE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house and down and read it. I then got some of Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Pills. I can heartily say that to-day new woman; my monthly suffering the past. I shall always praise Compound for what it has done

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild. Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LONG ISLAND

By the Ocean on the south shore, or the wooded Sound on the north shore. Send 6c. in stamps for "LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, 4 cents for "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, and 6c. for "UNIQUE LONG ISLAND," an illustrated book to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Eruptions, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, send 5c. Book free. J. F. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

Remember the name when you buy again

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